JULY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2562.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1779.

COMMON SENSE *on the FISHERIES, concluded from our laſt.*

THE *importance* of the fiſheries Americanus has kept almoſt totally out of ſight. Why he has done ſo, his readers will contrive to gueſs at, or himſelf may explain. A bare confeſſion, looſely ſcattered here and there, and marked with the countenance of reluctance, is all he gives on the ſubject. Surely, the public might have expected more from a man, who declares "he can, without vanity ſay, that very "few are better acquainted with the *nature* and *extent* of "the American fiſheries than himſelf." If he really poſſeſſes the knowledge he affirms, he ought to have been as prolific on the ſubject as the fiſh he was treating of: And as he has not, I am obliged to ſuſpect either the *reality* of his knowledge, or the *ſincerity* of his intentions. If the declaration be *not* true, there are enow to fix his *title*; and if true, it ſhews that a man may keep company all his life-time with cod, and be little the wiſer. But to the point——

There are but two natural ſources of wealth and ſtrength—the Earth and the Ocean—and to loſe the right to either is, in our ſituation, to put up the other to ſale. Without the fiſheries, independence would be a bubble. It would not deſerve the name; and however we might, in ſuch a condition, pleaſe ourſelves with the jingle of the word, the conſequences that would follow would ſoon deprive us even of the title and the muſic.

I ſhall arrange the Fiſheries under the three following heads:

Firſt. As an Employment.

Secondly. As producing National Supply and Commerce, and a means of National Wealth.

Thirdly. As a Nurſery for Seamen.

As an employment, by which a living is procured, it more immediately concerns thoſe who make it their buſineſs; and in this view, which is the leaſt of the three, ſuch of the States, or parts thereof, which do not follow fiſhing, are not ſo directly intereſted as thoſe which do. I call it the leaſt of the three, becauſe as no man needs want employment in America, ſo the change from one employment to another, if that be all, is but little to him, and leſs to any body elſe. And this is the narrow impolitic light in which ſome perſons have underſtood the fiſheries.

But when we view them as producing national ſupply and commerce, and a means of national wealth, we then conſider the *fiſh*, not the fiſherman, and regard the conſequences of the employment more than the employment itſelf; in the ſame manner that I diſtinguiſh the coat that clothes me, from the man that made it. In this view, we neither enquire (unleſs for curioſity) who catched the fiſh, or whether they catched themſelves—how they were catched, or where? The ſame ſupply would be produced, the ſame commerce occaſioned, and the ſame wealth created, were they, by a natural impulſe, to throw themſelves annually on the ſhore, or be driven there by a periodical current or a ſtorm. And taking it in this point, it is no more to us, than it was to the Iſraelites whether the manna that fed them was brought there by an angel or an inſect, an eaſtern or a weſtern breeze, or whether it was congealed dew, or a concretion of vegetable juices. It is ſufficient that they had manna, and we have fiſh.

I imagine myſelf within compaſs, when I ſuppoſe the fiſheries to conſtitute a fourth part of the ſtaple commerce of the United States, and that with this extraordinary advantage, it is a commerce which interferes with none, and promotes others. Take away a fourth from any part, and the whole United States ſuffers, in the ſame manner that the blood taken from the arm is drained from the whole man; and if, by the unſkilfulneſs of the operation, the wounded arm ſhould loſe its uſe, the whole body would want its ſervice. It is to no purpoſe for a man to ſay, I am not a fiſherman, an indigo planter, a rice planter, a tobacco planter, or a corn planter, any more than for the leg to ſay, I am not an arm; for as, in the latter inſtance, the ſame blood invigorates both and all by circulation—ſo, in the former, each is enriched by the wealth which the other creates, and fed by the ſupply the other raiſes. Were it propoſed that no town ſhould have a market, are none concerned therein but butchers? And in like manner it may be aſked, that if we loſe the market for fiſh, are none affected thereby but thoſe who catch them? He who digs the mine, or tills the earth, or fiſhes in the ocean, digs, tills and fiſhes for the world. The employment and the pittance it procures him are his; but the produce itſelf creates a traffic for thouſands, a ſupply for millions.

The Eaſtern States by quitting agriculture for fiſhing become cuſtomers to the reſt, partly by exchange and partly by the wealth they import. Of the Middle States, they purchaſe grain and flour; of Maryland and Virginia, tobacco, the food and paſtime of the fiſherman; of North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, rice and indigo. They may not happen to become the client of a lawyer in either of theſe ſtates, but is it any reaſon that we are to be deprived of fiſh, one of the *inſtruments* of commerce, becauſe it comes to him without a *caſe?*

The loſs of the fiſheries being at this time blended with other loſſes, which all nations at war are more or leſs ſubject to, is not particularly felt or diſtinguiſhed in the general ſuſpenſion: And the men who were employed therein being now called off into other departments, and ſupported by other means, feel not the want of the employment. War, in this view, contains a temporary relief for its own misfortunes, by creating a trade in lieu of the ſuſpended one. But when, with the reſtoration of peace, trade ſhall open, the caſe will be very and widely different, and the fiſherman like the farmer will expect to return to his occupation in quietude.

As my limits will not allow me to range, neither have I time if I had room, I ſhall cloſe this ſecond head, and proceed to the third, and finiſh with ſome remarks on the ſtate the queſtion is now ſaid to ſtand in in Congreſs.

If as an *employment* one fourth of the United States are immediately affected, and if as a ſource of national ſupply and commerce and a means of national wealth all are deeply intereſted, what ſhall we ſay when we conſider it as a *nurſery for ſeamen.* Here the queſtion ſeems to take almoſt a reverſed turn, for the ſtates which do *not fiſh* are herein *more concerned* than thoſe which do. It happens, by ſome diſpoſition of providence or ourſelves, that thoſe particular ſtates whoſe employment is to fiſh are thickly ſettled, and ſecured by their internal ſtrength from any extenſive ravages of an enemy. The States, all the way from thence to the ſouthward, beginning at New-York, are leſs populous, and have leſs of that ability in proportion to their extent. *Their* ſecurity, therefore, will hereafter be in a navy, and without a fiſhery there can be no navy worthy of the name.

Has nature given us timber and iron, pitch and tar, and cordage if we pleaſe, for nothing but to ſell or burn? Has experience taught us the art of ſhip-building equal to any people on earth to become the workmen only of other nations? Has ſhe ſurrounded our coaſt with fiſheries to create ſtrength to our enemies, and make us the purchaſers of our own property? Has ſhe brought thoſe fiſheries almoſt to our own doors, to inſult us with the proſpect, and at the ſame time that ſhe bar us from the enjoyment to threaten us with the conſtant approach of an enemy? Or has ſhe given theſe things for our uſe, and inſtructed us to combine them for our own protection?—Who, I aſk, will undertake to anſwer me, Americanus or myſelf?

What would we now give for thirteen ſhips of the line to guard and protect the remote or weaker parts? How would Carolina feel deliverance from danger, and Georgia from diſpair, and aſſiſted by ſuch a fleet become the priſon of their invaders? How would the whigs of New-York look up and ſmile with inward ſatisfaction at the diſplay of an Admiral's command, opening, like a "*key*," the door of their confinement? How would France ſolace herſelf at ſuch a union of force, and reciprocally aſſiſting and aſſiſted traverſe the ocean in ſafety? Yet all theſe, or their ſimilar conſequences, are ſtaked upon the fiſheries.

Americanus may underſtand the "nature of fiſheries," as to ſeaſon, catching and curing, or their "extent," as to latitude and longitude; but as a great political queſtion, involving with it the means and channels of commerce, and the probability of empire, he is wholly unequal to the ſubject, or he would not, as he has done, limitted their effects to "*two or three ſtates eſpecially.*" By a judgment acquired from long acquaintance, he may be able to know a cod when he ſees it, or deſcribe the inconveniences or pleaſures of a fiſhing voyage. Or, "*born and educated*"* among them, he may entertain us with the growling memoirs of a Newfoundland bear, or amuſe us with the hiſtory of a foggy climate or a ſmoaky hut, with all the winter chit chat of fatigue and hardſhip; and this, in his idea, may be to "*underſtand the fiſheries.*"

I will venture to predict that America, even with the aſſiſtance of all the fiſheries, will never be a *great*, much leſs a *dangerous* naval power, and without them ſhe will be ſcarcely any. I am eſtabliſhed in this opinion from the known caſt and order of things. No country of a large extent ever yet, I believe, was powerful at ſea, or ever will. The natural reaſon of this appears to be that men do not, in any great numbers, turn their thoughts to the ocean, till either the country gets filled, or ſome peculiar advantage or neceſſity tempts them out. A maritime life is a kind of partial emigration, produced from a portion of the ſame cauſes with emigrations in general. The ocean becomes covered, and the ſupply kept up from the conſtant ſwarmings of the landed hive; and as we ſhall never be able to fill the whole dominion of the Thirteen States, and there will ever be new land to cultivate, the neceſſity can never take place in America, and of courſe the conſequences can never happen.

Paradoxical as it may appear, greatneſs at ſea is the effect of littleneſs by land. Want of room and want of employ are the generating cauſes. Holland has the moſt powerful navy in the world, compared with the ſmall extent of her crowded country. France and Spain have too much room, and the ſoil too luxuriant and tempting, to be quitted for the ocean. Were not this the caſe, and did the abilities for a navy like thoſe for land ſervice riſe in proportion to the number of inhabitants only, France would rival more than any two powers in Europe, which is not the caſe.

Had not nature thrown the fiſheries in our way and inflicted a degree of natural ſterility on ſuch parts of the continent as lie contiguous thereto, by way both of forceing and tempting their inhabitants to the ocean, America, conſidering the preſent caſt of the world, would have wanted the means of defence, for the far greater part of our ſeamen except thoſe produced by the fiſheries, are natives of other countries. And ſhall we unwiſely trifle with what we ought to hug as a treaſure, and nouriſh with the utmoſt care as a Protector? And muſt the W. H. D. forever mean that *We Have Dunces?*

We ſeek not a fleet to inſult the world, or range in foreign regions for conqueſts. We have more land than we can cultivate; more extent than we can fill. Our natural ſituation frees us from the diſtreſs of crouded countries, and from the thirſt of ambitious ones. We covet not dominion, for we already poſſeſs a world; we want not to export our labouring poor, for where can they live better, or where can they be more uſeful? But we want juſt ſuch a fleet as the fiſheries will enable us to keep up, and without which we ſhall be for ever expoſed, a burthen to our allies, and incapable of the neceſſary defence. The ſtrength of America, on account of her vaſt extent, cannot be collected by land; but ſince experience has taught us to ſail, and nature has put the means in our power, we ought in time to make proviſion for a navy, as the cheapeſt, ſafeſt, beſt, and moſt effectual ſecurity we can hereafter depend on.

Having in my firſt and ſecond publications endeavoured to eſtabliſh the right of America to the fiſheries, and in this treated of their vaſt importance, I ſhall conclude with ſome remarks on the ſubject, as it is now ſaid to ſtand in Congreſs, or rather the form in which it is thrown out to the public.

Americanus ſays (and I aſk not how he came by his knowledge) that the queſtion is, "Whether the inſiſting "on an explicit acknowledgment of that right (meaning "the right of fiſhing on the Banks of Newfoundland) is "either *ſafe, prudent or politic.*"

Before I enter on the diſcuſſion of this point, it may not be improper to remark, that ſome intimations were made to Congreſs in February by the Miniſter of France, Mr. Gerard, reſpecting what the claims of America might be, in caſe any treaty of peace ſhould be entered on with the enemy. And from this, with ſome account of the general diſpoſition of the powers of Europe, the mighty buz of peace took its riſe, and ſeveral, who ought to have known better, were whiſpering wonderful ſecrets at almoſt every tea table.

It was a matter very *early* ſuppoſed by thoſe who had any clear judgment, that Spain would not immediately join in the war, but would lie by as a mediatorial power. If ſhe ſucceeded therein, the conſequence would be a peace; if ſhe failed, ſhe would then be perfectly at liberty to fulfil her engagements with France, &c.

Now in order to enable Spain to act this part, it was neceſſary that the claims of Congreſs in behalf of America ſhould be made known *to their own Plenipotentiary at Paris, Dr. Franklin*, with ſuch inſtructions, public or private, as might be proper to give thereon. But I obſerve ſeveral members, either ſo little acquainted with political arrangements, or ſuppoſing their conſtituents to be ſo, that they treat with Mr. Gerard as if that gentleman was *our* Miniſter, inſtead of the Miniſter of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and *his* name is brought in to a variety of buſineſs to which it has no proper referrence. This remark may to ſome appear rather ſevere, but it is a neceſſary one. It is not every member of Congreſs who acts as if he felt the true importance of his character, or the dignity of the country he acts for. And we ſeem in ſome inſtances to forget, that as France is the great ally of America, ſo America is the great ally of France.

It may now be neceſſary to mention, that no inſtructions are yet gone to Dr. Franklin as a line for negotiation, and the reaſon is becauſe none are agreed on. The reaſon why they are *not* agreed on is another point. But had the gentlemen who are for leaving the fiſheries out agreed to have had them put in, inſtructions might have been ſent more than four months ago, and if not exactly convenient, might by this time have been returned and reconſidered. On whoſe ſide then does the fault lie?

I profeſs myſelf an advocate, out of doors, for clearly, abſolutely, and unequivocally aſcertaining the right of the States to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland, as one of the firſt and moſt neceſſary articles. The right and title of the States thereto I have endeavoured to ſhow. The importance of theſe fiſheries I have endeavoured to prove. What reaſon then can be given why they ſhould be omitted?

The ſeeds of almoſt every former war have been ſown in the injudicious or defective terms of the preceding peace. Either the conqueror has inſiſted on too much, and thereby held the conquered, like an over-bent bow, in a continual ſtruggle to ſnap the cord, or the latter has artfully introduced an equivocal article, to take ſuch advantages under as the turn of future affairs might afford. We have only to conſult our own feelings, and each man may from thence learn the ſpring of all national policy. And he, who does not this, may be fortunate enough to effect a temporary meaſure, but never will, unleſs by accident, accompliſh a laſting one.

Perhaps the fitteſt condition any countries can be in to make a peace, calculated for duration, is when neither is conquered, and both are tired. The firſt of theſe ſuits England and America. I put England firſt in this caſe, becauſe ſhe began the war: And as ſhe muſt be and *is* convinced of the impoſſibility of conquering America, and as America has no romantic ideas of extending her conqueſts to England, the object on the part of England is loſt, and on the part of America is ſo far ſecure, that,

* *King of England's firſt ſpeech to the Britiſh parliament.*

unleſs ſhe unwiſely conquers herſelf, ſhe is certain of not being conquered; and this being the caſe, there is no viſible object to prevent the opening a negociation. But how far England is diſpoſed thereto is a matter wholly unknown, and much to be doubted. A movement towards a negociation, and a diſpoſition to enter into it, are very diſtinct things. The firſt is often made, as an army affects to retreat, in order to throw an enemy off his guard. To prevent which, the moſt vigorous preparations ought to be made for war at the very inſtant of negociating for a peace.

Let America make theſe preparations, and ſhe may ſend her terms and claims whenever ſhe pleaſes, without any apprehenſion of appearing or acting out of character. Thoſe preparations relate now more to revenue than to force, and that being wholly and immediately within the compaſs of our own abilities, requires nothing but our conſent to accompliſh. †

To leave the fiſheries wholly out, on any pretence whatever, is to ſow the ſeeds of another war; and I will be content to have the name of an ideot engraven for an epitaph, if it does not produce that effect. The difficulties which are now given will become a ſoil for thoſe ſeeds to grow in, and future circumſtances will quicken their vegetation. Nations are very fond of appealing to treaties when it ſuits their purpoſe, and tho' America might afterwards aſſign her *unqueſtioned* right as a reaſon for her ſilence, yet all muſt know that treaties are never to be explained by preſumption, but wholly by what is put in, and never by what is left out.

There has not yet been an argument given for omitting the fiſheries, but what might have been given as a ſtronger reaſon to the contrary. All which has been advanced reſts only on ſuppoſition, and that failing, leaves them no foundation. They ſuppoſe Britain will not hereafter interrupt the right; but the caſe is, they have no right to that ſuppoſition; and it may likewiſe be parried by ſaying —ſuppoſe ſhe ſhould? Now the matter, as I conceive it, ſtands thus——

If the right of the States to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland be made and conſented to as an article in a treaty with Britain, it of conſequence becomes expreſly guarantied by the eleventh article of the preſent treaty of alliance with France; but if it be left out in a treaty with the former, it is not then guarantied in the preſent treaty with the latter, becauſe the guaranteeing is limited to "the whole of their (our) poſſeſſions, as the ſame ſhall be "fixed and aſſured to the ſaid States at the *moment of the* "*ceſſation of their preſent war with England.*" Art. 11.

Were the States to claim, as a memorial to be recorded with themſelves, an excluſive right to thoſe fiſheries, as a matter of right *only*, derived from natural ſituation, and to propoſe to their allies to guarantee to them expreſly ſo much of that right as we may have occaſion to uſe, and the States to guarantee to ſuch allies ſuch portion of the fiſheries as they poſſeſſed by the laſt treaty of peace, there might be ſome pretence for not touching on the ſubject in a treaty with Britain; becauſe, after the concluſion of the war, ſhe would hardly venture to interrupt the States in a right, which, tho' not deſcribed in a treaty with her, ſhould be powerfully guarantied in a treaty with others. But to omit it wholly in one treaty, and to leave it unguarantied in another, and to truſt it entirely, as the phraſe is, to the chapter of accidents, is too looſe, too impolitic a mode of conducting national buſineſs.

"Had nothing," ſays Americanus, "been ſaid on the "ſubject of the fiſheries, our fiſhermen, on the peace, "might have returned to their old ſtations without in"terruption." Is this talking like an American politician, or a ſeducing emiſſary? Who authoriſed Americanus to intimate ſuch an aſſurance; or how came he to know what the Britiſh miniſtry would or would not hereafter do; or how can he be certain they have told him truth? If it be ſuppoſition only, he has, as I before remarked, no right to make it; and if it be more than ſuppoſition, it muſt be the effect of ſecret correſpondence. In the firſt of theſe caſes he is fooliſh; in the ſecond worſe.-----Does he not ſee that the fiſheries are not expreſly and only conditionally guarantied, and that if in ſuch a ſituation they be omitted in a treaty with Britain, and ſhe ſhould afterwards interrupt our right, that the States ſtand ſingle in the queſtion, and have no right on the face of the preſent treaties to call on their Allies for aſſiſtance, and yet this man is perſuading us to ſay nothing about them.

Americanus like ſome others is mightily fond of amuſing his readers with "*the law of nations*," juſt as if there really was ſuch a law, fixed and known like the law of the ten commandments. Whereas the law of nations is in theory the law of treaties compounded with cuſtomary uſage, and in practice juſt what they can get and keep till it be taken from them. It is a term without any regular defined meaning, and as in ſome inſtances we have invented the thing firſt and given the name afterwards, ſo in this we have invented the name and the thing is yet to be made.

Some gentlemen ſay leave the fiſheries to be ſettled afterwards in a treaty of commerce. This is really beginning buſineſs at the wrong end. For a treaty of peace cannot *precede* the ſettlement of diſputes, but proceeds in conſequence of all controverted points reſpecting right and dominion being adjuſted and agreed on. There is one kind of treaty of commerce which may follow a treaty of peace, but that reſpects ſuch articles only and the mode of trafficking with them as are produced within, or imported into the known and deſcribed dominions of the parties, or to the rules of exchange, or paying or recovering debts, but never to the dominion itſelf, and comes more properly within the province of a Conſul than the ſuperior contracting powers.

With theſe remarks I ſhall, for the preſent, cloſe the ſubject. It is a new one, and I have endeavoured to give it as ſyſtematical an inveſtigation as the ſhort time allowed and the other buſineſs I have on hand will admit of. How the affair ſtands in Congreſs, or how the caſt of the Houſe is on the queſtion, I have, for ſeveral reaſons, not enquired into; neither have I converſed with any gentleman of that Body on the ſubject. They have their opinion and I mine; and as I chuſe to think my own reaſons and write my own thoughts, I feel the more free the leſs I conſult.

Who the writer of Americanus is I am not informed. I never ſaid or ever believed it to be Mr. Governeur Morris, or replied to it upon that ſuppoſition. The manner is not his, neither do I know that the principles are, and as that gentleman has diſavowed it, the aſſurance is ſufficient. I have likewiſe heard it ſuppoſed that Mr. Deane is the author, and that his friend Mr. Langworthy carried it to the preſs. But I know not who the author is. I have replied to the Piece rather than to the Man; tho' for the ſake of relief to the reader and amuſement to myſelf, he now and then comes in for a ſtroke.

Philad. July 17, 1779. COMMON SENSE.

† *A plan has been propoſed, and all who are judges have approved it, for ſtopping the emiſſions and raiſing a revenue, by ſubſcription for three years without intereſt, and in lieu thereof to take every ſubſcriber's taxes out of his ſubſcription, and the balance at the expiration of that time to be returned. If the States univerſally go into this meaſure, they will acquire a degree of ſtrength and ability fitted either for peace or war. It is, I am clearly convinced, the beſt meaſure they can adopt, the beſt intereſt they can have, and the beſt ſecurity they can hold. In ſhort, it is carrying on or providing againſt war without expence, becauſe the remaining money in the country, after the ſubſcriptions are made, will be equal in value to the whole they now hold. Boſton has propoſed the ſame meaſure.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

SIR, *New-Windſor, July* 13, 1779.

"In my letter of the 9th, which I had the honour of addreſſing to your Excellency, I informed you of the proceedings and ravages of the enemy on the Sound till that time, as far as I had been adviſed. I now take the liberty to tranſmit an extract of a letter of the 10th (No. 1.) from Governor Trumbull, and of the ſame date (No. 2.) from General Parſons, by which your Excellency will find that they have burnt Fairfield. I alſo tranſmit Sir George Collier's and Major General Tryon's addreſs to the inhabitants of Connecticut, delivered at the time, and copy of Col. Whiting's anſwer. The enemy's devaſtations do not ſtop here, as you will perceive by the incloſure (No. 3.) (an extract of a letter from General Parſons, of the 11th) announcing the deſtruction of Norwalk. In the ſeveral deſcents made by the enemy, the militia, from the accounts I have received, conſidering their number and the ſudden manner in which they aſſembled, acquitted themſelves with great ſpirit.

Half paſt Nine o'clock, P. M.

"I this minute returned from the fort and poſts below, when I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 9th, with the papers to which it refers. I have alſo to inform you, that by a letter from General Heath, of the 12th, juſt come to hand, the enemy have burnt Bedford. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, *Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,*

His Excellency
John Jay, Eſq; G. WASHINGTON."

SIR, *Lebanon, July* 10, 1779.

"I received your favour of the 7th inſt. this morning, and am much obliged to your Excellency for your early and ſeaſonable attention for the ſafety of this State, and by ordering General Glover's Brigade to afford their aid to the militia of this State, which has for a conſiderable time paſt been threatened with the full vengeance of the enemy. They have made one or two unſucceſsful attempts upon New-London, but failed of putting them into execution, partly by the unfavourable weather, and partly by the alertneſs of the militia. But Governor Tryon and Sir George Collier, in their late proclamation, ſeem to impute our preſervation hitherto wholly to their lenity, but now threaten the whole execution of their vengeance, and have actually began by their firſt attempt upon the defenceleſs town of New-Haven, which was ſo ſudden, as was alſo their departure, that tho' the militia turned out with great alertneſs, yet but few had arrived before the enemy evacuated the town. The few who were collected behaved with a proper ſpirit, and gave the enemy conſiderable annoyance. The enemy acquired but little, and moſtly ſoldiers plunder, taken from the houſes and perſons of the inhabitants. Their next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their ſtay was alſo ſhort, but their rage great, having conſumed the whole of that town to aſhes, except a very few houſes. They then embarked and put acroſs the Sound under Long-Iſland ſhore. By ſome deſerters and priſoners we are informed their principal object is New-London, and indeed the whole of our Sea Coaſts. We are, I believe, too well prepared at New-London for them to make an attempt there at this time.

"We are juſt informed by expreſs from Greenwich and Norwalk, that there is a large body of the enemy in full march from Kingſbridge up towards thoſe places.---Have no doubt your Excellency will, from time to time, afford ſuch aid from the continental army, as the movements of the enemy make it neceſſary, and as may be conſiſtent with the general ſecurity.

"Some days before the receipt of your laſt, we had ſent an expreſs to your Excellency, requeſting the detention of Gen. Glover's brigade in this State for the preſent, or to turn his route on the ſea-coaſt, which your timely proviſion has happily ſuperſeded.

"We have enclоſed the late addreſs of Sir George Collier and Major General Tryon to the inhabitants of Connecticut. It was ſent to Col. Whiting, of the militia, near Fairfield, giving him one hour for his anſwer, but before he had time to read it half through the town was in flames. The ſhort anſwer you have incloſed. I am, with great eſteem and regard,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
His Excellency JON. TRUMBULL."
General Waſhington.

DEAR GENERAL, *Norwalk, July* 10, 1779.

I arrived here laſt night, and find the fleet which tranſport the Britiſh incendiaries is returned to Huntingdon Bay, oppoſite to this town, where they now are. The troops employed for theſe purpoſes are, by the beſt information I can get, about 2000, commanded by Governor Tryon. At New-Haven the few militia gathered in ſeaſon to oppoſe the enemy's progreſs, behaved with great reſolution and repulſed them in two attempts to poſſeſs themſelves of the bridge over the river the weſt of the town. After this repulſe they made a circuit of about two miles and entered the town on another quarter. The militia kept conſtantly harraſſing them whilſt they continued in town, and it is probable they left it ſooner than they intended. At Eaſt-Haven a ſmart action took place between the inhabitants of the village and the enemy ſoon after landing, in which the inhabitants appeared inferior to the Britons in nothing but numbers. The loſs in killed and wounded on each ſide in theſe ſkirmiſhes is conſiderable; their numbers I have not been able to aſcertain, but, from accounts of deſerters and priſoners, about 160 of the wounded were carried on board the fleet. At Fairfield a conſiderable ſkirmiſh happened at landing, with loſs on both ſides. After the enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of the town, they attempted to take the little fort, which was bravely and ſucceſsfully defended by Lieutenant Jarvis and about 20 men, the enemy diſmounted all his cannon but one, and beat down great part of the works, but could not ſucceed in their intentions to take the fort. They have burnt Eaſt-Haven, the whole of Fairfield, except 4 houſes, and the greateſt part of Green's Farms, plundered New-Haven of every thing they could carry off. Their brutality and ſavageneſs here is unequalled by any barbarities Britons have exhibited to our notice before, during the war. The murder of old men, abuſes of women and little children, will make but a ſmall part of the black liſt. By accounts from Horſeneck, the enemy have advanced in force within one mile of that place, their numbers are ſaid to be from 6 to 8000, with 12 field-pieces, near 1000 horſe, and about 300 waggons, the numbers are doubtleſs exaggerated, but I believe they are in very conſiderable force in that quarter. I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
His Excellency SAMUEL H. PARSONS.
General Waſhington.

A letter from Brigadier General Parſons, dated Wilton, July 11th, 1779.

"In my laſt, I informed that the enemy landed laſt night---At four this morning the enemy on their advance were met by the Militia and ſome ſkirmiſhing enſued, but without any conſiderable effect on either ſide; at about ſix o'clock, the troops under General Wolcott and my ſmall detachment of 150 Continental troops were joined, and took poſſeſſion of an eminence at the north end of the town. The enemy advanced in our front and on our left flank until about 9 o'clock, when they were checked in their progreſs, by the vigorous exertions of the parties of Militia and Continental troops, ſent out to oppoſe them, and, in turn, were compelled to retire from hill to hill, at ſome times in great diſorder. We continued to advance upon them, until near 11 o'clock, when a column having nearly gained our right flank, the Militia in the center gave way, and retreated in diſorder. This gave the enemy poſſeſſion of our ground. General Wolcott, who commanded, exerted himſelf on this occaſion to rally the troops and bring them to order again, but without effect, until they had retired about two miles, when ſome troops being again formed, returned to the aid of the right and left wings, who had retired but a ſmall diſtance and in order With theſe, the enemy were purſued again, and retreated with precipitation to their ſhips.

I am not yet able to aſcertain our own or the enemy's loſs; but in my next ſhall be able to give a more particular account. Of my handful of Continental troops, I have loſt five men. Lieutenant Gibbs and ſix privates are wounded; I don't know of any miſſing: Some loſs the Militia have ſuſtained. I am ſatisfied the loſs of the enemy muſt have been conſiderable. About twenty boats landed on the weſt ſide the harbour at 5 o'clock and immediately began to ſet fire to the buildings. They compleated burning the town about 12 o'clock; this appears to have been their ſole buſineſs, as they did not ſtay to carry off any plunder of conſiderable valur.

The enemy were about 2000, our numbers between 900 and 1100. I am, dear General,

your obedient ſervant,
His Excellency SAMUEL H. PARSONS.
General Waſhington.

By Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in North-America, and Major General WILLIAM TRYON, commanding his Majeſty's Land Forces on a ſeparate expedition.

ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of CONNECTICUT.

THE ungenerous and wanton inſurrection againſt the ſovereignty of Great-Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of deſperate and deſigning men, for private purpoſes, might well juſtify in you every fear, which conſcious guilt could form reſpecting the intentions of the preſent armament.

Your towns, your property, yourſelves, lie ſtill within the graſp of that power, whoſe forbearance you have ungeneroufly conſtrued into fear; but whoſe lenity has perſiſted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the moſt unworthy imputation.

The exiſtence of a ſingle habitation on your defenceleſs coaſt ought to be a conſtant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the ſtrength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every diſtrict in your country? You are conſcious it cannot. Why then will you perſiſt in a ruinous and ill judged reſiſtance? We have hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has diſtracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be now come, when the greater part of this continent begin to bluſh at their deluſion. You, who lie ſo much in our power, afford the moſt ſtriking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to ſet the firſt example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is inſufficient to move you, attend to your own intereſt: We offer you a refuge againſt the diſtreſs, which you univerſally acknowledge broods with increaſing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to conſult with each other upon this invitation, We do now declare, That whoſoever ſhall be found, and remain in peace at his uſual place of reſidence, ſhall be ſhielded from any inſult either in perſon or property, excepting ſuch as bear offices either civil or military under your preſent uſurped governments; of whom it will be further required, that they ſhall give proof of their penitence and ſubmiſſion; and they ſhall then partake the like immunity.

Thoſe whoſe folly and obſtinacy may ſlight this favourable warning, muſt take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inveteracy would now render blameable.

GIVEN on board his Majeſty's ſhip Camilla in the Sound, July 4, 1779. GEORGE COLLIER, WM. TRYON.

Colonel Whiting's Anſwer to the Flag from General Tryon.

Connecticut having nobly dared to take up arms againſt the cruel deſpotiſm of Britain, and the flames having preceded their anſwer to your flag, they will perſiſt to oppoſe, to their utmoſt, the power exerted againſt injured innocence.

July 9th, ſun-ſet. SAMUEL WHITING, Col. Com.
Major-General Tryon.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and diſtinction at New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, to a gentleman in this city, dated New-Haven, July 12.

"Lord's-day evening, the 4th inſtant, at 9 o'clock, we were by expreſs adviſed here that the fleet was this ſide Fairfield, ſtanding eaſtward. Upon this our alarm guns were fired, and we ſent out boats to reconnoitre their approach, or paſſing by. At 2 o'clock in the morning they were diſcovered making for Weſt Haven Point, on the weſt ſide of the harbour. Signals were given to the fort, and an alarm then made in earneſt; and Col. Sabin, of the militia regiment in this diſtrict, ordered to beat to arms at half after two o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th inſtant.

"From the tower of the College ſteeple, through a teleſcope, we ſaw the landing of the enemy at Weſt-Haven, four miles from town, at five o'clock, or a little after ſun-riſe. They formed and marched forward to Allentown, two miles from town; here they ſhould have turned and croſſed over the cauſeway and bridge to town,

but Col. Sabin with armed inhabitants, and two pieces of artillery, had ſtationed themſelves there, and by a well directed fire repelled them. Thereupon they turned off, and went round thro' Weſtfield along up the left of the river, four miles further to Darby road. At their coming out of Weſt-Haven, Col. Sabin had advanced over the bridge to Milford-hill to meet them; and Capt. Hillhouſe, with ſome very ſpirited young men, proceeded, attacked and drove in their advanced party. Upon their coming up to Allentown, a little neighbourhood ſo called, Profeſſor Dagget was taken, wounded with bayonets, abuſed and carried off, tho' afterwards left in town. As the enemy proceeded up the river, a corps of volunteers under Col. Burr of New-Jerſey harraſſed their left flank,—and Col. Sabin with the artillery, and a conſtantly increaſing force of armed inhabitants, croſſed the fields from the Weſt Bridge along the right of the river, to the bridge at Weſt Rock on Darby road, two miles from town. Here we made a ſtand on both ſides the river,---a detachment of the enemy aimed at the powder-mills, a quarter of a mile from the bridge, but were repulſed by Major Hughes, &c. of the continentals, occaſionally here, and the ſpirited militia which began by this time to pour in from all parts, and a corps from Darby with Major Smith. Perhaps I may be miſtaken in ſome of theſe particulars, and not ſufficiently informed to do juſtice to individuals, either officers or ſoldiers. We captivated ſome, and turned them from the mills. The enemy marched in three diviſions, guarded on the left with light infantry, on their right by the river. A part of them croſſed over or forded the river, twenty rods below the bridge, while the main body croſſed at the bridge. At the top of the hill our people met them, and gave them annoyance, as well there as in the reſt of their march to town, about two miles. At four o'clock afternoon they entered the town, our people fighting ſtill on the retreat, till they came to Neck-Bridge, a mile N. E. of the town. While theſe things were carrying on on the townſide, Gen. Tryon landed the other half of the army at Five-Mile-Point, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that part of Eaſt Haven adjoining the water, and ſet fire to a houſe, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance carried our fort at Black Rock, three miles from town,---then he took his ſtation on Bacon-Hill, over againſt us. The militia flocked in from 30 miles round, perhaps four or five thouſand or more, and accumulated at four places;---Neckbridge, which the enemy had pulled up, at Eaſt-Haven, attacking and annoying Tryon's corps at Mill-Lane, where they had a picket guard, and at Ditch Corner, at the N. W. entrance of the town, on Cheſhire road. At this laſt place, and at Eaſt-Haven, there was inceſſant firing with field pieces and fire arms all the reſt of the day, and with conſiderable execution on both ſides. Among others, the ſtudents of the college diſtinguiſhed themſelves for bravery and heroic enterprize. The town was given up to plunder, firſt by the ſoldiery, from their entrance into town till eight o'clock in the evening, when the General ordered all to reſt till one o' clock in the morning, and then to parade for departure; ſecondly by the ſailors, from one o'clock in the morning till their departure. I am obliged to catch different moments to write, and perhaps may repeat things.

"The fleet was counted differently. I ſaw it, and from the beſt obſervation I could make, I believe they may be conſidered about 30 ſail of men of war and tranſports, beſides tenders, &c. of which 15 only were topſail veſſels. As to the army, they are generally called 3000, commanded by Gen. Tryon and Brig. Gen. Garth. Tryon, with one half, landed on the eaſt ſide; Garth, with the other half, landed on the weſt ſide of the harbour, came round into town, and next morning croſſing over made a junction at Bacon-Hill, in Eaſt-Haven. I doubt theſe numbers, and from ſome eſtimates formed upon the length and depth of their marching column, I believe they were not above 6 or 700 which entered the town, and all agree the army was equally divided. I judge their total under 2000 troops. They are the ſame plundering and deſtroying legion which burned Suffolk, in Virginia. They ſaid they conſiſted of eight regiments. By numerous accounts it appears that Gen. Garth and his officers were extremely intimidated in town, for fear the militia from without ſhould ruſh in—to that degree, that Gen. Garth was for going over to Eaſt-Haven, and joining Tryon's diviſion that night, and not lodge in town; but Tryon aſſured him of certain aſſiſtance in caſe of accidents. Garth gave out for his diviſion to parade at one o'clock on Tueſday morning, which accordingly they did, intending ſilently to have withdrawn before day;---but they did not march till after ſunriſe, and about five o'clock the town was evacuated with great ſtillneſs.---The enemy ſpared all the public buildings and dwelling houſes, but at their departure fired four ſtores on the Long Wharff and ſeven veſſels. They plundered and inſulted the inhabitants moſt amazingly. They carried off with them ſundry priſoners, John Whiting, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Judge of Probate, the only officer tarrying in town acting under the State. There went off voluntarily, Joſhua Chandler, Eſq; C. Camp, and Amos Botsford, Eſquires, with their families.

"On Tueſday the ſcene of action was chiefly on the eaſt ſide. The enemy took their poſition on Bacon-hill acroſs the river, and one mile eaſt of the State-Houſe in town. Four or five regiments were aſſembled under Gen. Ward on the eaſt ſide. Here they fought on both ſides in diſtant ſcattered firing, in ſallies, ſkirmiſhes and attacks in our American manner, killing and captivating, till we made conſiderable deſtruction among them. We forced the enemy from the hill, who retreated towards the fort, and embarked at ſun-ſet, being Tueſday the 6th inſtant, under cover of their gallies with 18 pounders. We had four men killed in Eaſt-Haven. In the courſe of the day they ſet fire to a number of dwelling-houſes at Eaſt-Haven, and the barracks in the forts. In the whole affair we had about 27 killed, of which two were murdered in town. Perhaps 20 captivated inhabitants, not in arms. The wounded cannot be ſo well aſcertained, as they were carried off the field by their friends. We certainly did the enemy more damage than would have been expected. They loſt a Colonel, Adjutant Campbell, killed, ſeveral officers wounded mortally, and ſome died immediately. Their wounded were carried in ſix or eight chairs, and eight or nine other carriages, ſome of which had eight or ten wounded in them. Their loſs is generally eſtimated at 150 killed, wounded and miſſing. We captured 39.

"The enemy ſailed from hence Tueſday evening.—Wedneſday, the 7th inſtant, at three o'clock P. M. they landed at Fairfield, a town of about 100 houſes, which they plundered and laid in aſhes, burning the Meeting-Houſe, Epiſcopal Church, Court-Houſe, and about 70 or 80 Dwelling-Houſes, leaving only 15 or 16 within two miles around.

"They landed at Norwalk on Lord's-day Morning, the 11th inſt. plundered and burned the town, leaving only half a dozen houſes, and embarked the ſame day.—They burned the Meeting Houſe and Epiſcopal Church, uſing this moſt horrid, blaſphemous, and heaven daring language when they ſet them on fire,—"Now, God Almighty, come and defend your own Houſe."—Indeed I believe this to be the moſt abandoned, vile and helliſh corps, that were ever permitted by Heaven to exiſt.—The whole Britiſh army has been ſifted, to abſtract and ſelect officers and troops of the moſt mercileſs barbarity, and every way of the moſt debauched and ſavage characters, for this laſt national vengeance of burning and deſolation. Let the memory of Governor Tryon and his choſen bloody plundering legion be ever accurſed, and go down to poſterity with infamy thro' all American ages.

"*July* 13. The main body of the King's army were yeſterday on the Weſt Heights of Byram River, as I have it from a gentleman who left Norwalk yeſterday morning. They call themſelves 6000 at Byram, and 3000 with Tryon. Their 6000 I judge 3000; thus, 22d, 23d and 37th, or however three regiments of Britiſh, ſay 700 (the 37th is the largeſt, and has but 300) Queen's rangers 300, Emerick's corps 150, Cathcart's Britiſh legion 200, beſides grenadiers, light infantry and horſe. But ſuppoſe their whole force at Rhode-Iſland, New-York, North-River and on the Connecticut route, to be 12,000—what is this to 600,000 intrepid ſons of America? What the conflagration of the whole ſea-coaſt, in compariſon with the ſweets of liberty, and the glory of Independence?"

Head-Quarters, New-Windſor, July 16, 1779.

SIR, Half after nine o'clock, A. M.

"I have the pleaſure to tranſmit your Excellency the incloſed copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Wayne, which this moment came to hand. I congratulate Congreſs upon our ſucceſs, and what makes it ſtill more agreeable, from the report of Captain Fiſhbourn, who brought me General Wayne's letter, the poſt was gained with but very inconſiderable loſs on our part. As ſoon as I receive a particular account of the affair, I ſhall tranſmit it. *I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,*

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. General Wayne received a ſlight wound in the head with a muſket-ball, but it did not prevent him from going on with the troops.

His Excel. John Jay, Eſquire."

Stony-Point, 16th July, 1779, Two o'clock, A.M.

Dear General,

"The fort and garriſon, with Col. Johnſton, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free. *Yours, moſt ſincerely,*

ANTHONY WAYNE.

General Waſhington."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Greene.

"I have the pleaſure to congratulate you upon our ſucceſs laſt evening.

"Gen. Wayne, with the light infantry, ſurprized the garriſon at Stony-Point, and took the whole priſoners. The particulars we have not yet; but it is not leſs than 500 men. Our troops behaved to a charm, marching in the face of a heavy fire without firing a gun. We loſt only four privates. Gen. Wayne got a ſlight wound on the ſide of his face.

"I have not time to add, being called upon to attend to the orders of the General.

"It is more than probable this event will lead to a ſerious diſpute for King's Ferry."

Extract of a letter from New-Windſor, July 16, 1779.

"I wrote you by an expreſs a few hours ago of Gen. Wayne's ſucceſs this morning, in ſurprizing the Britiſh garriſon at Stony-Point, and making them all priſoners, conſiſting of 500 men, with a number of cannon, a quantity of baggage, ſtores, &c. Our party conſiſted of 1200 light infantry, drawn from the whole army on both ſides of the river. Gen. Wayne was ſlightly wounded in the head, but he, his officers and men, have acquired the greateſt honour.

"Lieut. James Gibbons, of the 6th Pennſylvania regiment, a native of our city, commanded the advance, and firſt mounted their works. Col. Fleury, and in ſhort all the officers, diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and vied with each other to acquire glory to our arms.

"A few of the enemy were bayoneted—not a gun fired on our ſide, but the garriſon was compleatly ſurprized, and not a man eſcaped.

"We turned their cannon on their ſhipping, who immediately made ſail down the river.

"They have a garriſon yet in their works on the eaſt ſide of the river, and we are moving down towards them."

Extract of a letter from Camp at Somers's plantation, 25 miles from Charleſtown, June 7.

"Colonel Pickens yeſterday defeated a party of forty, in ſearch of rice, took eight white and black, and about 20 horſes, among the former was a Florida Lieutenant, who was wounded in the arm. An expreſs from Col. Few, of Georgia, gives an account of his ſucceſs in taking a Colonel, Major, Captain, three Lieutenants and 30 privates, of the Bourke county militia, who were in arms for the King. The people who went home with the Creek priſoners are returned. Their releaſe hath given great ſatisfaction to the nation, and they are now diſpoſed to let us fight our own battles. Some of the diſaffected and out-lying Cherokees are expected at Fort Rutledge; they are now alſo happily diſpoſed for peace."

Extract of a letter, dated Savanna River, June 13, 1779.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Wilkinſon, acquainting me that the diſaffected Cherokee Headmen had ſent a friendly talk to him. They ſay they have long wanted peace with us, but that till now their young mad people would not agree to be quiet; but that they had now heard the good talks given out at Eſtatoe, and were determined to hold them faſt, and that the Headmen would ſoon come down and ſee Mr. Wilkinſon, and would remove that cloud that had ſo long darkened the path between them and us."

"The three upper counties of Georgia are gathering their forces, to ſubdue the reſt of that State that have deſerted the American cauſe. Colonels Dooley, Twiggs and Few, are now taking the field, and are to march on Tueſday at the head of 500 men, and Col. Bourguin has croſſed at Mr. Golphin's, with 100 men, to join them."

Extract of another letter from the Camp at Somers's plantation, dated June 17.

"Major Davy is juſt returned. He, with a party of Picken's and North-Carolina light horſe, attacked early this morning the enemy's picket near their lines, killed a Lieutenant, and drove them. A deſerter came in this morning, and confirms the report brought in by two laſt night, of the enemy's intentions to go ſoutherly."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in General Lincoln's Army, dated Camp at Sommers's Plantation, Stono, June 20, 1779.

"Laſt night at 12 o'clock our army marched to attack the enemy. The cannonade began at half paſt 7, and laſted till near a quarter paſt 9 o'clock, the firing very heavy for three quarters of an hour. The enemy ſallied upon Col. Henderſon's light infantry, who ordered to charge with bayonets, when they ran, leaving 27 killed, and a Col. Johnſon, but they were too ſtrongly poſted to force their works. Our people behaved gallantly, and approached within 25 yards of their redoubts. It is ſaid two of them were entered, but we were obliged to retreat. The enemy's loſs muſt be conſiderable. The retreat was conducted with good order. It will reflect honour upon our troops, and will be of ſervice in convincing the enemy that we have ſpirit and bravery, as well as ſhowing to our own people that they are not invincible. Our loſs is 30 privates killed, 116 wounded, and 9 miſſing.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Second Battalion Light Infantry, Capt. Hext, Lieut. Irby, Lieut. Smith. *South-Carolina Con. Brigade,* Captain Dogget, (ſince dead) Capt. Goodwin, Lieut. Fiſhbourn, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. Pollard. *Artillery,* Col. Roberts, (ſince dead) Capt. Mitchell. *North-Carolina Con. Brigade,* Col. Armſtrong, Lieut. Col. Lyttle, Major Dixon, Capt. Rhodes, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Charleton, (ſince dead.) *North-Carolina Militia,* Capt. Speed, Capt. Champlin, Lieut. Jones. *South-Carolina Militia,* Lieut. Deal, Lieut. Prime, Lieut. Browne. *Militia Light-horſe,* Lieut. Davie. *Engineer,* Col. Laumoy. *Volunteers,* Mr. Whiting, Mr. Ancrum."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, in South-Carolina, June 22, 1779.

"General Lincoln having received ſuch intelligence of the intention, ſtrength and poſition of the enemy, as rendered it adviſable to attack them at Stono Ferry, did ſo on the 20th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, with great vigour. They were advantageouſly poſted, and covered by 3 ſtrong redoubts, and a well conſtructed abbatis, ſupported by ſeveral pieces of artillery. The picquet having been driven in, the attack began on the right, which was inſtantly continued through the line. A large body of Highlanders ſallied out on our left, but were ſoon driven, with conſiderable ſlaughter, into their redoubts. The action continued, without intermiſſion, 56 minutes, when, as the General could not draw the enemy out of their lines (which were ſo ſtrongly conſtructed, that our light field-pieces could make no impreſſion upon them) as the force of the enemy was much greater than had been repreſented, and as they had during the engagement obtained a large reinforcement from John's Iſland, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, and all our artillery and wounded brought off. Our loſs is not conſiderable. Many of the wounded are already on duty, and moſt of the reſt (their wounds being ſlight) it is judged, will ſoon recover. The enemy's is ſuppoſed to be much greater, as a number of their dead were reckoned on the ground; and it was obſerved that their field-pieces were ſeveral times left without a man to work them. Upon the whole, tho' we had not the wiſhed for ſucceſs, our people are convinced that they would have beaten the enemy, if they had quitted their lines. It is probable from the enemy's ſticking cloſe to them, that they were of the ſame opinion. Our men are in high ſpirits, and wiſh for a fair trial, by equal numbers, in the open field.

"June 23. Two ſmall privateers from St. Auguſtine went into Santee-River laſt Monday, on a plundering ſcheme. The militia guard ſtationed there killed the Captain and took one of the privateers; the Lieutenants of both and the crew of one, conſiſting of 10 men, juſt brought to town, and retook 16 negroes, the other privateer made her eſcape. Our people received no hurt."

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *Philadelphia, July 16, 1779.*

On Motion, Reſolved, That no Perſon who does not produce his Certificate of having taken the Oath of Allegiance to this or the United States, be admitted into the State-Houſe Yard at the next General Town-Meeting, on Monday, the 26th inſtant, and that it be publiſhed in all the Newſpapers of this City.

Signed by Order of the Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1779.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A fine, healthy Male NEGROE Child,

FIVE MONTHS OLD. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BUSH-HILL, *July 13, 1779.*

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the lands of Buſh-Hill, near the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth inſtant, a bright bay COACH HORSE, with a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 15 years old, ſhort and round bodied, with a full neck, branded on the near buttock with the letters I F, hath a little white at the edge of the hair on his near hind hoof, and trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me at Buſh-Hill, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, and, if ſtolen, the further reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief. JAMES HAMILTON.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia county, in the Manor of Moreland township, the following HORSES, viz. One light brown Horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, the near hip lower than the other, paces and trots, low in fleſh. One black Mare, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, branded D. N. on her buttock. One light bay Mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white; ſhe carries very high, had juſt been rid. Any perſon bringing the Horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 10, 1779. † JOHN DANCE.

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13. 1779. 1*W.* JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, the houſe formerly occupied by Thomas Tiſdell, Rope-maker, deceaſed, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, ſeine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-ſea, and hand lead lines; fiſhing lines of all ſorts; bedcord, ſacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Conſiderable allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again. ‖ 2 *M.*

AMERICAN PORTER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE,
By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
A HANDSOME two wheeled CARRIAGE, with compleat and good Harneſs. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. WEBB, at Mr. HOWARD's, Watch-Maker, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June, FIVE DRY COWS and a STEER, each branded on the horn E. L. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
¶ ISAAC LEWIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Three Mile Stone, on the Germantown road, a BAY MARE, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, one hind foot white, branded on the right ſhoulder with a horſe ſhoe, and on the left a mark not plain; alſo a black mare colt, with a ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away. ¶
July 10, 1779. HENRY GEEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS the SUBSCRIBER has undertaken to ride POST from Reading, in Berks county, to the city of Philadelphia, for the ſpace of ſix months, to ſet off from Reading on every Tueſday morning, and from Philadelphia on Wedneſday afternoon following, and returns to Reading on Thurſday after, with the Newſpapers and earlieſt Intelligence.

All perſons who may have Letters to ſend or to receive, are requeſted to leave and call for them at Mr. JOHN MEARS's, at the ſign of the Three Tuns, in Reading, and at the Widow RASER's, the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Poſtage to be paid on the receipt or delivery of all Letters, &c. and ſubſcriptions taken in at ſaid MEARS's and RASER's, for the carriage of the Newſpapers.
Reading, June 26, 1779. JAMES COTTER.

JOHN MEARS begs leave to inform all Gentlemen travellers, and others, That he keeps a Houſe of public Entertainment, at the noted old and well-accuſtomed Inn, lately kept by Capt. Peter Witherington, deceaſed, in the town of Reading, Berks county, near the Court-houſe, now the ſign of the Three Tuns, and hath provided good accommodations for the reception of Man and Horſe. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be kindly entertained, by
The Public's very humble ſervant, JOHN MEARS.

*** All Letters and other papers weekly brought by the Poſt, committed to his care, ſhall be duly and carefully attended to.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS an Advertiſement lately appeared in the *New-Jerſey Gazette*, ſigned *John Sparkes* and *Samuel Kaigbn*, Commiſſioners for real Eſtates of certain fugitives and offenders in the *County* of *Glouceſter*, in the State of *New-Jerſey*, and amongſt other Eſtates mentioned to be Sold, at ſundry times and places, in ſaid Advertiſement, is the undermentioned, "On Wedneſday, the 21ſt of July, at the Houſe of *William* "*Eldridge*, Inn-keeper, in *Greenwich* Townſhip, one undivided "moiety or equal half part of 137 Acres of Cedar, Aſh, and "other Swamp, on *Repaupa* Creek, in ſaid Townſhip: About "10 Acres of Cedar Swamp, at or near *Baume*'s Pond, alſo "about 52 Acres of Marſh or Meadow, part cleared and in "good Order, being part of the *Repaupa* Marſh fronting the Ri-"ver *Delaware*; all late the Property of *John Hinchman*, &c." (As the ſaid Commiſſioners are pleaſed in ſaid Advertiſement to ſtile it.)

Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all whom it may concern, that the ſaid *John Hinchman* had no legal right or property whatſoever in the above mentioned 52 acres of marſh or meadow, fronting on *Delaware river*; and whereas the ſaid 52 acres is part of a ſurvey of a tract of land made for one *William Roydon*, about the year 1688, and is now on record in *Sharp*'s book of maps and draughts in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington*, in the ſtate aforeſaid, containing in all 78 acres or thereabouts; and whereas a Warrant was granted by the Council of Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, on or about the 4th day of November laſt, to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *William Roydon*, for re-ſurveying the ſaid 78 acres of marſh and meadow aforeſaid; and whereas on or about the 12th day of December laſt paſt a re-ſurvey was made by the power and authority above mentioned, and a legal and peaceable poſſeſſion was taken of the ſaid premiſes by the ſubſcriber, on the ſaid 12th day of December, and a family put into poſſeſſion thereof as a tenant to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *William Roydon*; and whereas on the 10th day of April laſt, the ſaid Council of Proprietors, did confirm the ſaid re-ſurvey to be legal, for the heirs and aſſigns of *William Roydon* aforeſaid, and is recorded in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington*, in book R folio 297 and 298, which will at large appear. And I do hereby forewarn all perſons from purchaſing any part of the ſaid 52 acres of marſh and meadow, or any other part ſo advertiſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, as the property of *John Hinchman* aforeſaid, that is contained within the boundaries of the ſaid ſurvey made about 1688, and the re ſurvey made in the year 1778, for the heirs and aſſigns of ſaid *William Roydon*, as a ſuit at law will be commenced againſt the ſaid Commiſſioners and againſt all other perſons who may have, or ſhall hereafter act, by, from, or under the ſaid Commiſſioners, contrary to the laws of the ſtate aforeſaid, in barring the legal heir or his aſſigns from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid 78 acres of marſh and meadow, or any part thereof, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my hand, at *Mount-Pleaſant*, in the *County* of *Burlington*, and State aforeſaid, the ſecond day of July, 1779.
JOHN LEE,
Agent for the Heirs and Aſſigns of WILLIAM ROYDON.

*** The ſaid Agent, or his Attorney, will appear at the day and place of ſale, and ſhew their claims.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, that they are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *James Eſdall*, tavern-keeper in *Burlington* aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 3d day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in morning, to deliberate on matters of the utmoſt importance to the Proprietors in general, within the ſaid Weſtern Diviſion, therefore it is requeſted none will fail in making their appearance on the day and time aforeſaid.
† 2 W. JOHN LEE,
Agent, and a conſiderable Proprietor in the ſaid Weſtern Diviſion.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HEART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,
T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

Lancaſter, July 3, 1779.
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, 2 coats, a light ſaggathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negroe is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, Two Hundred Dollars, together with reaſonable charges, paid by
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.
The ſaid Negroe man can talk the German language, and is this country born.

Cheſter County, July 1, 1779.
WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled, An Act to compel certain perſons intruſted with public Money, by or for the Uſe of this Commonwealth, to account for the Expenditure of the ſame, and to pay ſuch Parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury:

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners for the County of Cheſter, to liquidate, audit, adjuſt, and ſettle the Accompts of the Commiſſioners of confiſcated Eſtates, and alſo the Accompts of the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants of ſaid County.

Purſuant thereto, we hereby requeſt all the Commiſſioners, the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants, as well thoſe that have been in Office, and now are not, as thoſe now in Office, that have not already ſettled their Accounts, to meet us at the Houſe of ELIJAH WEED, in Downing's-Town, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon of the 20th Day of this Inſtant, with their Accounts prepared for Settlement. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN BEATON, CALEB DAVIS, Commiſſioners. ‖ 1 w.

JUNE 26, 1779.
CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 15th of May laſt, a middle ſized black MARE, with three white feet, and a large buſhy mane. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE. ¶

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himſelf for the performance thereof unto the ſubſcriber; but in a ſhort time after abſented himſelf from his ſaid agreement, and from his former place of reſidence, leaving behind him ſundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the ſaid James Brown, that unleſs he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of ſaid bargain, I am determined to expoſe the ſaid wearing apparel to public ſale, in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, in order to compenſate for the damages ſuſtained by
June 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from
‖ 4 W. JACOB BROWN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 20th of April laſt, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near ſhoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately ſtolen out of the ſtable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not ſtolen. ¶
May 21, 1779. JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

Eaſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 22, 1779.
One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RAN away laſt Sunday night, a Negroe man named *Cudjoe*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, very black ſmooth face, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a white ſhirt, a rediſh brown cloth coatee, and a ſmall caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ BRANSON VANLEER.

Strayed or ſtolen, about two weeks ago, *A dark Bay Horſe Colt*, with a black mane and tail, two years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſhall have *One Dollar* for every mile's diſtance from Reading Furnace.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcribers, two NEGROE MEN, viz DICK, a likely fellow, about 24 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide of his face, being his country mark, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, two country linen ſhirts, a ſuperfine red broad cloth double breaſted jacket, blue coat, country linen trowſers, and ſundry other clothes, alſo a large old bed rug. TOM, about 30 years of age, a likely fellow, and taller than Dick, has loſt his two upper fore teeth, and has a number of flouriſhes or artificial cuts on one of his arms, being his country mark; had on a blue jacket, brown ſurtout coat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. They are old offenders, and know the country well, and did belong to Dr. William Mills, of North-Carolina, from whom they ran away about three years ago, and were taken up in Pennſylvania, and committed to Lancaſter goal, and on their return were purchaſed of an agent appointed by Dr. Mills to ſell them. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds*, or *Fifty Pounds* for either of them, and if delivered at Alexandria the above reward, or *One Hundred Pounds* for either of them. MICHAEL GRETTER,
¶ ROBERT GAMBLE.

Weſt-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.
WHEREAS ſome malicious people have falſely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they aſked me*, and have had but little remorſe in falſely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reaſon to ſuſpect the ſame perſons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the ſame as my life or property, when aſſaulted: I now call upon thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves, and ever after be ſilent with their ſedition.
¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

Head-Quarters, Eaſton, June 16, 1779.
DESERTED from the ſecond Jerſey regiment, lying at Eaſton, *Thomas Daniels*, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, 26 years of age. *Benjamin Garriſon*, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *David Ireland*, 5 feet 10 inches high, long light hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 21 years of age. *John Wain*, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *John Taylor*, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *John Lippencut*, 6 feet high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years of age. *Jonathan Bourton*, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, 23 years of age. *Thomas Youngs*, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion and hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. *James Fletcher*, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *Levi Springer*, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to Egg-Harbour, as they belonged to that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS for each, and *One Shilling per* mile each, if delivered to the regiment, or to the Town-Major in Philadelphia. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. Jerſey Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, tenth of April 1778, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces, lame in her hip. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, ESTHER BOWEN. ¶

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a rediſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.
Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖ 6 W.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 2, 1779.
WAS Stolen, the 23d ult. from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, a black HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; has a ſharp back, and a ſtar on each flank, the one plainer than the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and ſends timely notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and as much more for the thief, upon conviction.
4 W. JAMES FINLEY.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1779.
THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clock-Maker, informs the Public, That he hath opened ſhop in Arch-ſtreet, the fourth door above the New-building, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs, in all its various branches, having a tolerable ſupply of materials, is in hopes to give ſatisfaction; thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the greateſt care and punctuality.

Said MORGAN informs his former kind Cuſtomers in the Southern States, that their commands ſhall be duly adhered to.

TO BE SOLD,
ONE hundred and twenty-three acres of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county; quit-rent at half a penny.

Five hundred and twenty-five acres in Turbut townſhip, Northumberland county, for which is two deeds, 200 and 325 acres adjoining.

An undivided half part of 1050 acres of land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in Bedford county.

Some ſhares of that valuable tract of land on the river Ohio, called Indiana Land, granted by the Six Nations to the Proprietors at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1768.

For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.
¶ 4 W. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 2d of July inſt. a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, trots and will pace ſome little, with a ſhort buſhy tail, galled on the upper part of the nigh ſhoulder with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, if the thief is brought to juſtice, or Sixty Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOSEPH PENNELL. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.